Unused equipments in AIIMS

1870. SHRI R.K.ANAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIIMS have been acquiring equipments worth crores of rupees but not putting them to larger gainful use; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to scan through all costly purchases of equipments and their public use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMl): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Population Control Programme

1871. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Population Control Programmes are yet to achieve the targeted results;

(b) if so, the shift in the policy focus envisaged and the new measures being initiated/implemented;

(c) whether the family planning programme is more women centric;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) if not, the level of the male participation in contraceptive use and sterilization process,

(f) whether any political consensus has been attempted or achieved to frame any policy guidelines and implementation mechanism to address the concern of population growth; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMl): (a) The approach to Family Welfare Programme has been made target Free since April, 1996. However, if the programme continues at the present pace, it may

be difficult to achieve the Medium Term Goals identified in the National Population Policy 2000, for the year 2010.

-(b) The Government has recently identified 150 high fertility districts for focused programme implementation. The thrust area in these districts would be family planning immunization and safe delivery through enhanced Public-Private Partnership. It will be the responsibility of district administration to service the unmet need as assessed through the Community Needs Assessment Approach. The strategy envisages greater participation of civil society and private health service providers, intersectoral convergence, enhanced financial and management capacities at State and district levels, and focus on quality services.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Of the total sterilizations reported in the country, 97.7% are tubectomies and 2.3% are vasectomies. This, despite the fact, that the Government is giving equal emphasis to promote both male and female methods of contraception. The performance of family planning methods at national level for last 3 years is annexed as statement *(See* below)

(f) and (g) The Government has adopted the National Population Policy (NPP) is February 2000. The National Commission on Population has been constituted to supervise the implementation of the NPP 2000. The Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh has been registered to seek greater involvement of civil society in the National Family Welfare Programme. An Empowered Action Group has been constituted to focus attention on the 8 demographically weaker States of U.P, M.P., Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. A detailed strategy is being worked out for high fertility districts selected under the Common Minimum Programme approach of the Government.

Statement

Performance at All India level

Family Planning Method	Year		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04*
Sterilizations	4,726,882	4,793,289	4,875,462
Tubectomy	4,615,690	4,677,743	4,762,370

Family Planning Methods	Year		
Vasectomy	111,192	115,546	113,092
IUD Insertions	6,202,399	6,121,166	6,079,328
Condom Users	17,604,735	22,087,930	21,931,545
Oral Pill Users	8,690,763	9,236,647	8,751,291

*figures are provisional

National Population Policy

1872. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was India's population in the year 2003-04 in comparison to other Asian countries;

(b) when India's National Population Policy was formulated to control day-to-day increasing population in the country; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the strategies/ methodologies laid down in the policy indicating the targets fixed during the period 2000-04 and the results achieved till 31st march, 2004, State-wise, particularly in Punjab and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A statement is Annexed. (See below)

(b) The Government of India adopted the National Population Policy (NPP) in February 2000. Its medium-term objective is to achieve a Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 by 2010.

(c) The Government has adopted the Target Free Approach (TFA) since 1st april 1996, all over India and emphasizes on a system of decentralized participatory planning for the Family Welfare Programme. Eleven States and UTs, including Maharashtra and Punjab, have achieved TFR levels between 2.1 and 3 and are therefore poised to achieve the NPP goal. Maharashtra and Punjab have a TFR of 2.5 each.